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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

28 March 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Rear Admiral R. H. Hillenkoetter
Director, Central Intelligence Agency

Subject: Analysis of Soviet Press and Radio Reaction

In connection with the work of an ad hoc Committee on Biological Warfare which Mr. Forrestal has recently established, it is requested that the Central Intelligence Agency prepare a comparative study of Soviet press and radio reaction to the first public announcement of:

1. The atomic bomb
2. The Mørk Report
3. Mr. Forrestal's recent press release on BW

signed

JOHN H. OHLY
Special Assistant to the Secretary

OSD Declassification/Release Instructions on File

OSD # S-417

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Soviet press reactions to the first public announcement of (a) the atomic bomb, (b) the Merck report and (c) Mr. Forrestal's recent press release on HX.

Report of FBI action and results

A. Library of Congress files of Soviet newspapers for the five months following 6 August 1945 were examined for information on (a). Results are attached (App. 1).

Because of the limitations of time and practical difficulties of getting at these old issues, a complete examination of all issues of all available papers for the period was obviously impossible. For more than a month after 6 August the files of Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, Stalinskiy Komsomol'sk, Volzhskaya Kommuna, Sotsialisticheskaya Yakutiya and the three main Moscow papers were examined. Thereafter the search was based on the Moscow papers; when an item was found in one of them, one provincial paper was checked to see if the same item was reproduced there. In every case it was.

As the only two scientific periodicals likely to contain matter pertinent to the problem, Library of Congress files of Priroda and Nauka i Zhizn' from August 1945 to the end of 1946 were examined. Results are attached. (App. 2)

No other Soviet periodicals were searched, except for items in Novoye Vremya referred to in Soviet broadcasts.

B. For item (b), besides the scientific periodicals mentioned above, the Moscow papers from 3 January to 6 February 1946 were examined. Results were completely negative.

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For item (c) personnel current processing Soviet newspapers (including all available except the three main Moscow papers) were alerted to keep a watch for pertinent items. Results up to papers dated 24 March 1949 were completely negative.

No periodicals of recent enough date to contain anything on this item were available.

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App. 1

Characteristics of Three Periods of Soviet Press
Reaction to the Atom Bomb in the Five Months
Following 6 August 1945

First Period

(7 August to the end of the first week of September)

A. President Truman's speech (App. A)

Published in the Moscow papers on 7 August, in the provincial press one or two days later. Published without comment. Space and prominence as usual for current info - from abroad. Trud of 7 September gives more space both to the announcement of the Marshal Rokossovsky being decorated by the Polish and to a report on the Trade Union Meeting.

B. 11 August - In a one-column news report of Truman's speech, one paragraph mentions the atomic bomb. (App. B)

C. 16 August - *Izvestiya* - One paragraph on the bomb in a one and two thirds column article on the contribution of Soviet Russia to the war against Japan. (App. C)

D. Two articles in the *Novoye Vremya* - Periodical - 1 September (App. D)

The general impression is that the announcement of the atomic bomb is minimized by the mass of reports on Soviet victory over Japan. Hundreds of articles relate military operations, mostly of local importance, mentioning numerous persons even of lower ranks.

The trend appears clearly in the two articles of *Novoye Vremya* which seem to mark the end of this first period. The emphasis was put on the entry of the Soviet Union into the Pacific War as the factor which brought about Japan's capitulations. The second article also indicates the nature of the press during the second period: that the Western powers want to keep the atomic secret and use it eventually against the USSR.

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Second Period

9 September to 20 November)

A. Two articles (9 and 21 September) implying that reactionary elements consider the possibility of using the atomic bomb against democracies. USSR is not specifically mentioned as one of the latter. (App. E., F)

B. Three articles (9, 10 and 23 October) indicating that Western powers are not prepared to release the secret of the atom bomb. (App. G, H, I)

C. Molotov's speech (7 November) covering over a page. One paragraph on atomic bomb indicating that the secret is not to be released. (App. J)

D. A large coverage (two days, half a page each time 8, 9 November) on foreign press extracts favorably commenting on Molotov's declaration on the atomic bomb. This is the first time that a reader can realize from the Soviet daily publications that abroad the question of atomic energy is considered as an important matter. (App. K)

E. (9-20 November) Declaration of Western leaders on the maintenance of secrecy. First direct attacks on Western policy and implications that the USSR is directly threatened. Extracts from Western press unfavorable to the Truman-Atlee-McKensie King declaration prominently displayed on the foreign news page. (App. L, M, N, O)

This period ended on 20 November and nothing more appeared until 26 December.)

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Third Period

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(End of November to end of December 1946)

Nothing was published from the end of November to 27 December. The final statement on the conference released on the 28th is published on a full page with large headlines for each chapter — Chapter VII on the establishment of a Commission for the control of Atomic energy appeared in Trud in the center of page two. It is the first time the Soviet daily newspaper reader is given to understand that the atomic bomb is more than a new weapon and that the question of atomic energy actually represents an international issue of primary importance.

Beyond this date, it appeared that further consideration of the question of atomic energy was mostly in connection with the work of the United Nations General Assembly in London.

Conclusion

A. There was no time lag between the first announcement made by President Truman and the first Soviet reaction. The release by the White House was made on 6 August. The New York Times and the Moscow papers published the news the next day. Soviet provincial papers followed with articles identical to that of the Moscow press one, two or three days later.

B. All the provincial newspapers which have been checked reproduced the news articles given by the Moscow press. News articles were all published on page four where the news from abroad is given. Less space was given and less importance attached to the atomic bomb than to any matter with which the USSR was directly connected. At the

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beginning the few items on the atomic bomb were lost in war reports from the Far East, political news from Satellites, comments of communist press abroad, etc.

C. News coverage was most concentrated by the end of the second period. News items included no editorial comment. The source was always mentioned, but a comparison with some of the foreign material (Truman speeches) shows that this material was considerably summarized.

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TRUMAN ANNOUNCES NEW ATOMIC BOMB — Trud, 7 August 1945

The White House has released an announcement by President Truman. The announcement reads: "Sixteen hours ago an American airplane dropped on the important Japanese base, Hiroshima (on the Island of Honshu), a bomb, the destructive power of which surpasses that of 20,000 tons of explosives. The destructive power of this bomb is 2,000 times greater than that of the British bomb "Grand Slam" which was the most powerful bomb ever used in the history of war."

"Until 1939," Truman continued, "scientists considered the use of atomic energy only theoretically possible, since no practical methods for such use were known. By 1942, however, we learned that the Germans were working intensively to find a means of using atomic energy as a supplement to other weapons of warfare with which they hoped to enslave the world. They did not succeed."

Truman further disclosed that in July 1946, even before Pearl Harbor, the US and Great Britain had pooled whatever scientific knowledge they had which might serve for military purposes. The experimental work for the atomic bomb was done in accordance with this policy of common exchange of scientific knowledge.

Truman revealed that at present there are in the US two large plants and a number of smaller enterprises connected with the production of atomic weapons. During the period of most intensive atomic bomb production, 125,000 workers were employed in these plants, and over 65,000 still are employed. Many workers have spent two and a half years in this work. Only a few of them knew what they were producing.

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"At the present time," said Truman, "we are determined to destroy as rapidly and completely as possible all industrial enterprises which Japan may have in any city. We shall destroy their docks, factories and communications. There may be no mistake: we shall destroy her war potential completely. The ultimatum made at Potsdam on 26 July was delivered with the intent of saving the Japanese people from utter destruction. The leaders quickly rejected this ultimatum. If they will not accept our conditions now, they can expect such tremendous destruction from the air as the world has not yet seen.

This air attack will be followed by attacks from sea and by land, with forces of such number and power as the Japanese have never seen, and with the same fighting ability with which the Japanese have already been acquainted."

In conclusion Truman declared that he will recommend to the US Congress that a study of the question of a committee for control and utilisation of atomic energy in the US be made immediately. Truman said that he will make further recommendations to the Congress on the question of "how atomic energy can become a powerful and efficient factor in the maintenance of universal peace."

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Trud - 11 Aug 1945

(Extracts from President Truman's speech on his return from Berlin)

"One of the secrets was disclosed yesterday when the Soviet Union declared war on Japan. The Soviet Union agreed to participate in the Pacific war before it had been informed of the existence of our new weapon."

"It has been agreed upon in Berlin that the Japanese will soon learn some other military secrets. They will learn about these from the original source, and they will not like them."

"We have defined the conditions under which Japan may capitulate. No attention was paid to our warning, and the Japanese have since learned what an atomic bomb can do. They can imagine what that bomb will do in the future. The first bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, a military base. This was done because we wanted that objective in the first attack. The destruction of civilian population was prevented as much as possible. But this attack is only a warning of what will happen in the future. If Japan does not capitulate, bombs will be dropped on military enterprises and unfortunately thousands of civilians will perish. I advise Japanese civilian populations to leave industrial cities immediately in order to save themselves from destruction."

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Izvestiya — 16 August 1945

....It is true that some American newspapers are trying to minimize the contribution of the Soviet Union to the common cause of the Allies. For example, the New York paper Daily News boasts: "We could win the war with the help of the atom bomb." The sensation of the atom bomb has indeed obscured the minds of some people. They are prepared to transform science into a shamanistic invocation. It is worthwhile to remember the very sound remark made by Lord Mountbatten in London. He stated at a press conference on 9 August: "It would be the greatest mistake to start with the assumption that the atom bomb can make an end to the war." This is not the conjecture of a publicist, amusing himself with illusions in a field unfamiliar to him, but an authoritative and sobering statement of an experienced military leader, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in southeast Asia.

The war will be ended not by sensational miracles, but by powerful joint efforts of all Allies, who have conquered with common weapons both Hitler Germany and Imperialistic Japan.

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Novoye Vremya, No. 7, 1 Sept. 1945

END OF THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC, by Col. M. Telchenov

By the beginning of August of this year, quite a peculiar situation had come about in the Pacific theatre of military operations. Land operations were being carried on in Burma, on the Island of Borneo and on some other islands in the southern Pacific. But the operations in these regions were really of secondary importance from the viewpoint of the war as a whole.

Describing the situation prevailing then, the American military observer Swing wrote: "We are now on the threshold of Japan. Yet did not penetrate any part of the Japanese Islands. Our air attacks caused great damage to Japan -- maybe even more than we think. However, experience of previous air bombardments has made sufficiently clear that no war can be stopped by air bombardments alone."

Numerous statements by Allied political and military leaders show that Allied commanders did not expect to achieve victory over Japan by air raids only.

On 16 August, in the House of Commons, Churchill said: "Nobody could evaluate the cost in British and American lives that would

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be paid for these operations....Even less (could be estimated) the time the Japanese could hold out in conquered territories and in Japan itself."

Contentions were made in some organs of the foreign press that any hold-out resistance after the formal capitulation of Japan could be overcome with the use of atomic bombs. However, the statement by Winston Churchill which we have quoted shows that the leading circles of the United States and Great Britain did not share such an opinion; only three weeks before the atomic bomb was used against Japan, the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the President of the United States were planning operations which "involved efforts unknown in this war" and which would have incurred great sacrifices on the part of the Allies.

(The article goes on to deal with the preparations for invasion, and states that, according to Secretary of War Patterson, the war could not have ended before June 1946. Col. Tolchenov concludes this part of the article with the following statements:)

While the Allies would doubtlessly have routed Japan in the end, the results of the Iwo Jima and Okinawa invasions indicated how extremely costly the invasion of Japan itself would be. Even after her defeat, continued resistance on the continent could be expected.

What made the Japanese adventurers give up the idea of "defense of every inch of territory" and made them accept unconditional surrender? An overwhelming majority of the foreign press

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has quite properly described the entry of the Soviet Union into the war as the major factor which obliged the enemy to surrender.

(The second part of the article is entirely devoted to the contributions of the Soviet Union in the war against Japan. Quoting foreign sources, the author states that the main part of the Japanese Army was on the continent. He stresses the importance of the Kwantung Army and notes the surprise abroad caused by the speed of the Soviet victories. Conclusion of the article follows.)

The struggle against Hitler's aggression has demonstrated to the world the firm decision of the Soviet Union to bring to end the noble task of destroying the imperialism of the German gangsters, regardless of the enormous sacrifices and hardships entailed. When the situation demanded the Soviet Union's entry into the war against the last aggressor, imperialist Japan, the Soviet people again made this great sacrifice. By throwing all her might against the largest group of Japanese armies, the Soviet Union decisively speeded the downfall and unconditional surrender of Japan, bringing the war to an end, and opening the period of peaceful collaboration among freedom-loving peoples.

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FOREIGN PRESS REACTIONS OF THE ATOMIC BOMB

Novoye Vremya, No. 7 (17), 1945

The periodical Novoye Vremya No. 7, 1945, contains an article by M. Rubinshteyn on "Foreign Press Reactions to the Atomic Bomb". The first two pages of the article give a historical account of the development and use of the atomic bomb. It starts with President Truman's announcement on 6 August 1945 regarding the new atom bomb which had been dropped on Hiroshima. It is further stated that the subsequent press publications of various countries, and especially the statements made by political and military leaders of the United States and Great Britain, give a detailed picture of the historical development and organization of the work in connection with the atomic bomb, but at the same time they avoid the question of the technical nature of processes applied in the production of these bombs. This, says the article, is the subject of numerous conjectures on the part of the press.

After giving a description of the coordinated work of the United States, England and Canada in this field, and mentioning the establishment and location of various atomic bomb plants and laboratories in the United States, the article mentions that the second atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki on 9 August 1945, and that subsequently a laboratory was established on the Marianas for the assembly of bombs from parts shipped from the United States.

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The article further states: "Certain organs of the foreign press, partly due to sensationalism, and partly because of their desire to minimize the importance of a joint struggle of the Allies against the forces of aggression, hastened to declare that the prompt capitulation of Japan was the result of the action of the first atomic bombs. However, this version did not become any more palatable even when the former Japanese imperialists subscribed to this opinion, after the capitulation of Japan. Their aim in this connection was quite obvious. It is connected with the vain attempts of Japanese militarists to "save face" and to "justify before history" the disgraceful collapse of their adventurous undertaking.

"Such a version is definitely rejected by competent circles. Thus, for instance, Commander of the Air Forces of the United States, Arnold, definitely objected to the announcement that atomic bombs had caused the surrender of Japan, when speaking at a Press conference. He stated that the situation of Japan had been hopeless even before the use of atomic bombs.

"Major General Chennault, former chief of American air forces in China, told a correspondent of The New York Times: 'The entry of the Soviet Union into the war against Japan was the decisive factor which precipitated the end of the war in the Pacific; this would have happened even if no atom bombs had been used. The sudden blow given to Japan by the Red Army completed the encirclement, which brought Japan to its knees.'

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"It stands to reason that the two bombs dropped on military objects in Japan do not provide sufficient grounds for a general appraisal of the importance of atomic bombs in military affairs as a whole and their effect on the further development of military technique. Nevertheless, the foreign Press contains premature conclusions, dictated by certain political calculations. For example, the well-known fascistic theorist on tank war, Fuller, made statements to this effect; however, his prophecies regarding small, completely mechanized "robot" armies were definitely proven false by the experiences of the World War. In the pages of the London Daily Mail, Fuller declares in his usual vociferous manner that 'the Army, Navy, and Air Forces have gone out of the picture'; that 'they, figuratively speaking, have been buried under the wreckage of Hiroshima.'

"There is no need to prove that Fuller's latest prophecies are as unfounded as his previous prognoses. The experience of the second World War, and in particular the unrivaled experience of the Red Army victories, has clearly shown that success in war is not achieved by a one-sided development of one or the other form of weapon, but by a perfection of all types of forces and a skilful organization of their combined effect."

"The first reaction to the announcement of atomic bombs in the foreign press is characterized by a 'stunned feeling, mixed with relief over the fact that this new weapon was used by the Allied, and not

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by their enemies.' However, as Manchester Guardian points out, 'the feeling of satisfaction over this latest achievement of the Allies is obscured by fear of its future consequences.' This 'fear', is apparently fanned by certain circles who strive to use it for their own interests.

"In the press of the United States and England, various tendencies appear as to the estimation of possible consequences of the atomic bomb discovery.

"The progressive press emphasizes that the enormous potentialities of military utilization of atomic energy make it all the more imperative for the United Nations to work for the conservation of peace and prevent the possibility of future wars. The Labor Party organ, Daily Herald, stated in a lead article entitled 'The last warning': 'The atomic bomb is the last warning to mankind. Humanity now has the means of self-destruction. The invention of the atomic bomb raises the question: should we not make all efforts to impart a real meaning to the foundations of international cooperation which were laid at San Francisco? Can our judging capacity and our knowledge develop as rapidly as technical progress is developing?"

"The last question of the Labor newspaper seems to be directed against those people in the United States and England who have made new attacks against cooperation of the United Nations in connection with discovery of atomic bombs. The opinions of such people prove a

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lack of understanding of the real international situation. However, these opinions deserve some attention because they reflect the desires of certain circles, pursuing their selfish interests and opposed to a firm peace between the nations.

"The reactionary part of the American Press insists that the United States should keep the manufacture of atomic bombs as a secret in anticipation of future wars. Some isolationist circles frankly state that "inasmuch as the United States split the atom, they can also split the United Nations."

"The isolationist Daily News writes: "The largest known deposits of uranium are found in Canada (which, as a matter of fact, does not correspond to the facts. M.R.) This means that Canada will serve its own interests, besides ours, in supplying us with the required quantity of uranium and not supplying it to other countries. With regard to uranium, Canada must become our complete and only ally. If she refuses, we still have advantages in the field of atomic bomb production as compared with the rest of the world, and one could probably find enough patriotic Americans to force Canada to act correctly with regard to their uranium."

"This statement of a profascist newspaper needs no comment. However, what would be the reason for "patriotic Americans" to lay hands on Canadian uranium? An answer to this question is contained in the weekly paper United States News, which states that the monopolistic ownership of atomic bombs gives the United States the possibility to "conquer the

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world and rule over it, if they so desire."

"Many other newspapers of Hearst, McCormick and Patterson, have published articles written in the same vein. They openly demand that the United States should guarantee its world rulership by threatening other countries with atomic bombs. These outspoken imperialists do not think of the failure of Hitler's plans for world rulership, which also were based on temporary advantages in the development of military technique and nevertheless suffered a complete collapse."

"Ann McCormick in New York Times writes: 'For a short period of time, the United States will control the weapon, which is more dangerous as an instrument of politics, than the victory itself! From this she draws the conclusion that the United States should 'take over the leadership of the world'.

"Life Magazine states that the atomic bomb strengthens the diplomatic position of the United States, making it possible to enforce universal peace "on the basis of true cooperation". To eliminate all doubts as to what is meant by "true cooperation", the magazine accompanies its statement by directing violent attacks against the Soviet Union.

"Similar opinions were voiced in the English Press. The conservative newspaper Observer declares that 'the possession of the atomic bomb secret guarantees American and English superiority, at least at the present time". According to many English newspapers, all details on the production of atomic bombs are to be found only in the United States.

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Emery, former Minister for Indian and Burmese Affairs, goes even further. In the pages of the Sunday Chronicle, he states that at present the United States of America 'from the point of view of power politics, can rule the world. In comparison, the Soviet Union is only a vulnerable, secondary power'. In spite of the fact that the majority of the English people has clearly expressed their views of the "Munich" policy, their representatives continue to repeat the foolish statements of Hitler regarding 'vulnerability' and 'secondary role' of the Soviet Union. It is true that the 'judging capacity' of some political representatives is definitely unable to keep up with technical progress!

"In all fairness it should be said that such views of utilizing the atomic bomb for establishing American (or Anglo-American) world rulership are expressed by comparatively narrow, although very loud-voiced groups of reactionaries. More widely expressed are vague discussions on the subject of the atomic bomb, stating that with its invention it has become necessary to re-formulate international problems, as the former agreements between powers have become obsolete. Statements of this kind can be harmful only because of their ambiguity. Without finding out why the former agreements have become 'obsolete', such statements can only cause unnecessary confusion in the minds of trusting people. However, one must not forget that questions of world defense are political questions. They must be not considered only from a military-technical angle, without considering political, economical and social factors.

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"It is evident that sound-minded politicians and journalists understand this fact, as it appears from certain publications which are opposed to imperialistic propaganda. Thus, for instance, Daily Herald, in contradiction to Daily Mail, points out that in many other countries besides England and the United States, there are scientists who have studied the problem of splitting the atom and who will now work with doubled energy, in an effort to produce a weapon which is equal, or even superior, to that of the English and Americans. This newspaper is of the opinion that 'the atmosphere of secrecy and suspicion brings discord into international relations', and asks for an immediate agreement on international control of production and utilization of atom bombs between representatives of the Big Five.

"The greatest English physicist Chadwick, who took active part in the development of the atomic bombs, stated:

"The utilization of atomic energy in one form or another will require international control. The basic technical principles of atomic bombs have become so well known that from now on it is only a question of time necessary for any country to produce atomic bombs (even without publication of the secrets of England and the United States).

"The London weekly paper Tribune notes that there are people in England and America who rejoice at the thought of Anglo-American monopoly of the production of atomic bombs, as they have hopes of a conflict arising between the Soviet Union and the western powers. However,

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Tribune states that 'any attempts to maintain this monopoly will lead to disastrous consequences'. Therefore, Tribune suggests that production of atom bombs should be under international control.

"The progressive organs of English and American Press emphasize the fact that the agreements between the big powers are now even more important than before. Manchester Guardian writes: '.....the ideal guardian of the new weapon and its means of production can only be an international organization, whose duty it is to uphold the peace'.

"The American radio commentator Steel states that Soviet science has surpassed English and American science in many fields, and draws the conclusion that the salvation of humanity does not lie in the competition of science of various countries. Only the development of an international system makes it possible for all the nations of the world to use the advantages of this overwhelming discovery.

"The progressive representatives of the American public demand immediate action in strengthening the United Nations as a stronghold against the danger of a new aggression.

"According to Associated Press news from Washington, many Republican and Democratic Senators have expressed the opinion that after the war in the Pacific has come to an end, the United States should share their knowledge of atomic energy with other countries through the United Nations.

"The foreign Press also discusses the question of the possibilities of world utilization of atomic energy. A number of American papers are filled with sensational articles on miracles to be performed in the

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very near future with a few grams of 'atomic fuel', etc. However, most of the scientists who have worked on the development of the atomic bomb, oppose these sensational articles and warn against the illusions of an immediate practical utilization of atomic energy in industry. A number of persons who had a leading part in the scientific research work point out that this work was almost completely devoted to questions of military utilization. Therefore, the problem of using atomic energy in industry will require a long period of intensive research. On a small scale, research work on the utilization of atomic energy in peace is being done by the scientific research department of a college in Iowa. However, this cannot be compared in any way with the work done on the development of the atomic bomb.

"We see that the general attitude towards world utilization of atomic energy is very restrained. Radio commentator Allister Cook remarked that business men in the United States, especially heads of petroleum concerns, mining industry, power industry, etc., are greatly worried over the latent possibilities of the new invention.

"The workers' press of the United States warns against the danger which will arise if the utilization of scientific achievements in the field of atomic energy should be entrusted to monopolistic corporations.

"The invention of atomic bombs make it more imperative to mobilize all progressive forces in order to guarantee world peace and security for great and small nations. However, it is obvious that this invention does not solve any political problems either within individual

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countries or on an international scale. Any one who has illusions in this regard will be greatly disappointed.

"True international cooperation in the field of science should be organized on a large scale as soon as possible, which is one way of developing mutual understanding of all freedom-loving nations of the world."

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Parade—9 Sept 1945 (International Review)

....In reviewing the question of the democratic development of Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary, the newspaper New York Times places places great hopes on "the strength of American democracy, which showed itself in the role the United States played in the victories over Europe and Asia, the apotheosis of which was expressed in the atom bomb." Therefore...the atom bomb and the future help from the United States is like a powerful hammer held over the peoples of the Balkan countries! This is what the New York Times has finally succeeded in saying.

Signed: The Observer

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Pravda — 21 Sept 1945

Deputy Chief of the U.S. Air Forces, Lt. General Ecker, made the following statement to the Commission on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives. "The United States must maintain a comparatively small but very highly efficient air force. It is necessary to continue the research work."

In regard to the question of the future air force, Ecker states "one should fully take into account the new, extremely important military inventions."

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Izvestiya — 9 Oct 1945
Pravda — 10 Oct 1945

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In connection with an announcement from Washington that United States scientists are protesting against the secrecy surrounding the atom bomb, the English newspaper Evening News published an article stating that English scientists were also being organized in the fight against misuse of the great discovery. One of the well-known scientists, who had been working on the atom bomb, told a newspaper correspondent: "The scientists of England feel that inasmuch as neither the political nor the military powers are apparently inclined to take charge of this discovery, the scientists themselves should come out into the open and widely inform the public of the social and international importance of the atom bomb. We do not intend to stay in our laboratories and keep silent. Therefore, the scientists who feel a responsibility, intend to prepare a joint declaration regarding the atom bomb. They have split the atom for the purpose of having this discovery used to the benefit of mankind, and not in order to cause a catastrophe. Now is the time when we should definitely decide how to express in the best possible way all of our present experiences and feelings. Many outstanding scientists will participate in the declaration."

The newspaper assumed that the declaration would be published in one or two weeks.

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Pravda — 10 Oct 1945

According to the correspondent of Associated Press, President Truman delivered a speech at a special press conference in Tiptonville, Tennessee. Truman stated that the United States does not intend to reveal the secret of the atom bomb to any country whatsoever. He also stated that he did not consider the Conference of Foreign Ministers to have been a failure and pointed out that the interests of the United States did not collide with the interests of the Soviet Union, but that sometimes the differences in language and translation caused difficulties.

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Trud—28 Oct 1945

In a speech delivered by President Truman on Navy Day, he made the following statements. In regard to the assertion that the invention of the atomic bomb eliminates the necessity of the Navy, Army, and Air Force Truman stated that at the present time all these discussions are 100 percent in error and that there is no substitute whatsoever for the Navy. He stated further: "A Navy equipped with all forms of weapons provided by science is still dedicated to its historic task: to keep guard over the ocean approaches to our country and the sky above them. The atomic bomb does not change the principles of the United States foreign policy. It only makes the development and realization of our policy more imperative and urgent than we could have expected six months ago."

Truman declared that the discussion of the atomic bomb question with Great Britain and Canada, and later on with other countries, cannot be postponed until the official formation of the United Nations Organization. "This discussion, which aims at a free exchange of basic scientific information, will begin in the near future. However, I emphasize once more, as I have done in the past, that this discussion will not touch the production processes of the atomic bomb or any other military weapon."

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Pravda — 7 Nov 1945

(From Molotov's address at the meeting of the Moscow Soviet, 6 Nov 1945)

"....great secrets cannot remain the monopoly of any country...."

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Pravda — 8 Nov 1945

British and US comments on Molotov's speech.

Pravda — 9 Nov 1945

US comments on Molotov's speech.

(Most of the US articles quoted in these two numbers of Pravda mention the paragraph dealing with atomic energy and comment favorably on the statement by the Soviet Foreign Minister.)

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Pravda — 9 Nov 1945

In a speech delivered by Churchill in the House of Commons, he made the following statements regarding discoveries in the field of the atomic bomb: "I hope that England, Canada, and the United States will follow the policy announced by President Truman and will consider their knowledge and their methods as a secret pledge." Churchill added: "I also agree that it would be a 100 percent error to think that the existence of the bomb eliminates the necessity of the Army, Navy, and Air Force."

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Pravda — 11 Nov 1945 (International Review)

"...the secret of the atomic bomb as a means of pressure on the
USSR.."

"...atomic diplomacy.."

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Trud -- 17 Nov 1945

Text of joint statement by Truman, Attlee and McKenzie King

(Two paragraphs: first deals with necessity for keeping atomic bomb production secret; second discusses establishment of a Control Commission.)

(Total, 24 lines)

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Trud -- 20 Nov 1945

(Comments from the American press on the Truman--Attlee--McKensie
King Statement)

New York -- 16 Nov 1945 (TASS)

PM: "The establishment of a commission under the United Nations
control will place the USSR on the same level with that of Portugal and
Argentina, leaving the US and Great Britain in lead positions."

Smith, a radio commentator, declared that the Anglo-American
statement "provides for the release by the Allies to Russia of a secret
which actually is not a secret, and requires that Russia follow a policy
outlined by Washington and London. It is doubtful that Russia would accept
such a deal."

Daily Worker: "...atom club...atomic bloc...Secret traded for the
acceptance of the Anglo-American dictatorship...Everybody knows that only
unity between the United States and the USSR can prevent war."

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App. 2

ARTICLE BY S. Z. BILENKIKY
"FISSION OF THE ATOMIC NUCLEUS"

As reported in
Naukai Zhian, No. 10, Oct 1945
Page 12
Extracts

On 6 August 1945 the world learned of the use of the atom bomb against Japan by the USAF. The havoc wreaked by this bomb was colossal. The explosion of uranium is 20 million times more violent than the explosion of a similar amount of the most powerful explosive known heretofore. The pillar of smoke and dust over the target areas rose to an altitude of 12 kilometers. Three fifth's of the town, whose population was about 300,000 was reduced to a virtual grave yard.

Facts gleaned from foreign press reports lead one to believe that the atomic bomb operates on the principle of a "chain reaction" by neutrons in the light uranium isotope - U - 235. English and U.S. scientists have discovered an efficient method for isolating the U-235 from ordinary uranium. The explosive substance appears to be a combination of U-235 and heavy water. Heavy water is necessary in order to bring about the "chain" reaction by slowing down the speed of neutrons.

The study of intra-atomic forces is a new field. There is no doubt that some day nuclear energy will be utilized for peaceful aims. It is difficult to forecast the changes in our civilization which will be brought about by the use of this energy.

Above extracts which contain all data pertaining to subject requirement comprise 10% of the total article and are the last three paragraphs."

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SPEECH BY V.M. MOLOTOV
GIVEN AT THE TRIUMPHAL SESSION OF MOSCOW COUNCIL

As reported in
Naukai Zhissn,
No. 11, 12 Dec 1945
Extracts

The entrance of the forces of the USSR brought about a rapid conclusion to hostilities in the Far East.

Peace can be maintained by well organized armed forces. This is particularly true in the case of those nations who have to guarantee world peace. But safeguarding the peace is in no way related to the political imperialistic designs of certain foreign nations. In this connection it is necessary to mention the development of atomic energy and the atomic bomb, the use of which in the struggle against Japan revealed its great destructive power. Atomic energy however has not proven itself in the attempt to stop aggression or to guarantee the peace. However, under present conditions there are no technological secrets which can be monopolized by any one country for any length of time. Therefore the discovery of atomic energy cannot be used effectively for any considerable length of time either as a factor in the power politics, or as a future threat to peace loving peoples.

At the present time with a remarkable technological achievement such as utilization of atomic energy, a great deal can be accomplished for the people's economy. The war has destroyed a large percentage of our industry, but with hard work our industries will once again flourish. We will even achieve the utilization of atomic energy and much else. (Loud, prolonged enthusiastic applause).

(T.N. The above extracts which contain all data pertaining to subject requirement comprise approximately 5 percent of the total article and were interspersed in the beginning, middle, and end of the speech.)

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SPEECH BY G. I. KOSITSKIY
ATOMIC ENERGY IN BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE

As reported in
Naukai Zhizn, No. 7, July 1946
Page 12 - 15
Extracts

Intra-atomic energy has been utilized long before the discovery of the important reaction and its utilization for military purposes. The slower processes of atomic fission have been used for many years in medicine and other sciences for humanitarian purposes.

The atomic nucleus has opened a large new field of endeavor. Only under conditions of Soviet Socialism can the possibilities in this new field be fully utilized for the advantage of humanity.

(T.N. The above data, an oblique reference to subject requirement comprise a small part of the article and are the first and last paragraph)

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